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EXAMINER	
POKRZYWA, JOSEPH R	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2622	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/317,069	TANAKA, SHIGETAKA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joseph R. Pokrzywa	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 October 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment was received on 10/12/04, and has been entered and made of record. Currently, **claims 1-11** are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-3 and 5-10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imai *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,104,504, cited in the Office action dated 7/28/04) in view of Wada *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,442,686).

Regarding ***claim 1***, Imai discloses a facsimile communication method for performing a Group 3 facsimile communications operation using an optional frame signal (column 1, lines 9 through 55, and column 3, lines 22 through 28, being a SEP signal) comprising providing a facsimile apparatus with a memory which prestores identification information for a plurality of different facsimile machines having common specifications of optional frames (step S108, being a document sheet, designated by a document sheet number, stored in a polling queue, column 5, line 16 through column 6, line 36, whereby the document sheets numbers are different for each destination station, and document sheets for a plurality of destinations may be stored), receiving

a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 19 through 32), comparing the identification information of the calling facsimile machine () with the identification information prestored in the memory (step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 35, whereby the document sheet designated by the document sheet number is "collated" (or compared) with the document sheet number of the document sheet in the queue), canceling performance of the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the identification information of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information prestored in the memory ("no" in step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is no matching document sheet, ... the process is terminated"), and executing the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the identification information of the calling facsimile machine corresponds to the identification information prestored in the memory ("yes" in step S110, which proceeds to step S111 to transmit the original image, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is a matching document sheet, the document sheet is transmitted").

However, Imai fails to expressly disclose if the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine.

Wada discloses a facsimile communication method for performing a Group 3 facsimile communications operation using an optional frame signal (column 5, lines 23-61) comprising receiving a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (see Figs. 2A-1 through 3B), and comparing the identification information of the calling facsimile machine with

the identification information prestored in a memory (column 5, lines 45-51, step S90 in Fig. 2B), wherein the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 36-44).

Imai & Wada are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being facsimile machines that receive facsimile data using standard facsimile protocol. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Imai's system include the feature having the identification information identify the calling facsimile machine, as taught by Wada, since standard facsimile protocol includes a TSI command, which identifies the calling facsimile machine. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would conform with well-known standards of facsimile protocol, as recognized by Wada in column 5, lines 25-61. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wada with the system of Imai to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding ***claim 2***, Imai and Wada disclose the method discussed above in claim 1, and Wada further teaches that the identification information prestored in the memory comprises subscriber identifications each contained in a frame TSI to be generated by each of the plurality of different facsimile machines and the identification information received in the receiving step is a subscriber identification contained in a frame TSI generated by the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 36-51, step S90 in Fig. 2B).

Imai & Wada are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being facsimile machines that receive facsimile data using standard facsimile protocol. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Imai's

system include the feature having the identification information identify the calling facsimile machine, as taught by Wada, since standard facsimile protocol includes a TSI command, which identifies the calling facsimile machine. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would conform with well-known standards of facsimile protocol, as recognized by Wada in column 5, lines 25-61. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wada with the system of Imai to obtain the invention as specified in claim 2.

Regarding ***claim 3***, Imai and Wada disclose the method discussed above in claim 1, and Imai further teaches that the optional frame include SUB, SEP, and PWD in conformance with the recommendation T-30 of ITU-T (column 1, lines 10 through 55).

Regarding ***claim 5***, Imai discloses a facsimile apparatus (see abstract, and Fig. 1) comprising memory means for prestoring identification information for a plurality of different facsimile machines having common specifications of optional frames (step S108, being a document sheet, designated by a document sheet number, stored in a polling queue, column 5, line 16 through column 6, line 36, whereby the document sheets numbers are different for each destination station, and document sheets for a plurality of destinations may be stored), modem means (modem 8, column 2, lines 54 through 60) for receiving a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (column 3, line 48 through column 4, line 21, and column 5, lines 16 through 30), and a means (CPU 1, column 2, lines 38 through 41) for verifying the identification information of the calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in the memory (step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 35,

whereby the document sheet designated by the document sheet number is "collated" with the document sheet number of the document sheet in the queue), canceling performance of the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the identification information of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information prestored in the memory ("no" in step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is no matching document sheet, ... the process is terminated"), and executing the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the identification information of the calling facsimile machine corresponds to the identification information prestored in the memory ("yes" in step S110, which proceeds to step S111 to transmit the original image, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is a matching document sheet, the document sheet is transmitted").

However, Imai fails to expressly disclose if the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine.

Wada discloses a facsimile apparatus comprising modem means for receiving a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (see Figs. 2A-1 through 3B), and controller means for verifying the identification information of the calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in a memory (column 5, lines 45-51, step S90 in Fig. 2B), wherein the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 36-44).

Imai & Wada are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being facsimile machines that receive facsimile data using standard facsimile protocol. At the time of

the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Imai's system include the feature having the identification information identify the calling facsimile machine, as taught by Wada, since standard facsimile protocol includes a TSI command, which identifies the calling facsimile machine. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would conform with well-known standards of facsimile protocol, as recognized by Wada in column 5, lines 25-61. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wada with the system of Imai to obtain the invention as specified in claim 5.

Regarding ***claim 6***, Imai discloses a facsimile apparatus (see abstract, and Fig. 1) comprising memory for prestoring identification information for a plurality of different facsimile machines having common specifications of optional frames (step S108, being a document sheet, designated by a document sheet number, stored in a polling queue, column 5, line 16 through column 6, line 36, whereby the document sheets numbers are different for each destination station, and document sheets for a plurality of destinations may be stored), modem (modem 8, column 2, lines 54 through 60) for receiving a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (column 3, line 48 through column 4, line 21, and column 5, lines 16 through 30), and a controller (CPU 1, column 2, lines 38 through 41) for verifying the identification information of the calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in the memory (step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 35, whereby the document sheet designated by the document sheet number is "collated" with the document sheet number of the document sheet in the queue), canceling performance of the facsimile

communications operation using the optional frame when the identification information of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information prestored in the memory ("no" in step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is no matching document sheet, ... the process is terminated"), and executing the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the identification information of the calling facsimile machine corresponds to the identification information prestored in the memory ("yes" in step S110, which proceeds to step S111 to transmit the original image, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is a matching document sheet, the document sheet is transmitted").

However, Imai fails to expressly disclose if the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine.

Wada discloses a facsimile apparatus comprising a modem for receiving a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (see Figs. 2A-1 through 3B), and a controller for verifying the identification information of the calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in a memory (column 5, lines 45-51, step S90 in Fig. 2B), wherein the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 36-44).

Imai & Wada are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being facsimile machines that receive facsimile data using standard facsimile protocol. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Imai's system include the feature having the identification information identify the calling facsimile

machine, as taught by Wada, since standard facsimile protocol includes a TSI command, which identifies the calling facsimile machine. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would conform with well-known standards of facsimile protocol, as recognized by Wada in column 5, lines 25-61. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wada with the system of Imai to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6.

Regarding ***claim*** *7*, Imai discloses a facsimile communication method for performing a Group 3 facsimile communications operation using an optional frame signal (column 1, lines 9 through 55, and column 3, lines 22 through 28) comprising providing a facsimile apparatus with a memory which prestores identification information for a plurality of different facsimile machines having common specifications of optional frames (step S108, being a document sheet, designated by a document sheet number, stored in a polling queue, column 5, line 16 through column 6, line 36, whereby the document sheets numbers are different for each destination station, and document sheets for a plurality of destinations may be stored), receiving a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 16 through 40), and verifying the identification information of the calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in the memory (step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 35, whereby the document sheet designated by the document sheet number is "collated" with the document sheet number of the document sheet in the queue), wherein when the identification information of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information prestored in the memory, standard facsimile operations that do not use

the optional frame are performed while facsimile operations that would use the optional frame are canceled ("no" in step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is no matching document sheet, the absence of a document sheet is announced to the calling receiving station and the process is terminated").

However, Imai fails to expressly disclose if the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine.

Wada discloses a facsimile communication method for performing a Group 3 facsimile communications operation using an optional frame signal (column 5, lines 23-61) comprising receiving a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (see Figs. 2A-1 through 3B), and verifying the identification information of the calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in a memory (column 5, lines 45-51, step S90 in Fig. 2B), wherein the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 36-44).

Imai & Wada are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being facsimile machines that receive facsimile data using standard facsimile protocol. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Imai's system include the feature having the identification information identify the calling facsimile machine, as taught by Wada, since standard facsimile protocol includes a TSI command, which identifies the calling facsimile machine. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would conform with well-known standards of facsimile protocol, as recognized by Wada in column 5, lines 25-61. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

combine the teachings of Wada with the system of Imai to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

Regarding ***claim 8***, Imai and Wada disclose the apparatus discussed above in claim 5, and Imai further teaches that the memory means stores a table of identification information identifying facsimile machines capable of operating with optional frames (column 5, line 19 through column 6, line 5, and column 8, lines 45 through 62).

Regarding ***claim 9***, Imai and Wada disclose the apparatus discussed above in claim 6, and Imai further teaches that the memory stores a table of identification information identifying facsimile machines capable of operating with optional frames (column 5, line 19 through column 6, line 5, and column 8, lines 45 through 62).

Regarding ***claim 10***, Imai discloses a method for performing a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame signal (column 1, lines 9 through 55, and column 3, lines 22 through 28, being a SEP signal) comprising providing a facsimile apparatus with a memory which prestores identification information for a plurality of different facsimile machines having common specifications of optional frames (step S108, being a document sheet, designated by a document sheet number, stored in a polling queue, column 5, line 16 through column 6, line 36, whereby the document sheets numbers are different for each destination station, and document sheets for a plurality of destinations may be stored), receiving a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (column 3, line 48 through column 4, line 21, and column 5, lines 16 through 30), verifying the identification information of the calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in the memory (step S110 in Fig. 6,

column 5, lines 31 through 35, whereby the document sheet designated by the document sheet number is "collated" with the document sheet number of the document sheet in the queue), canceling performance of the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the identification information of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information prestored in the memory ("no" in step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is no matching document sheet, ... the process is terminated"), and executing the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the identification information of the calling facsimile machine corresponds to the identification information prestored in the memory ("yes" in step S110, which proceeds to step S111 to transmit the original image, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is a matching document sheet, the document sheet is transmitted").

However, Imai fails to expressly disclose if the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine.

Wada discloses a facsimile communication method for performing a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame signal (column 5, lines 23-61) comprising receiving a call from a calling facsimile machine for a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame and identification information of the calling facsimile machine (see Figs. 2A-1 through 3B), and verifying the identification information of the calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in a memory (column 5, lines 45-51, step S90 in Fig. 2B), wherein the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 36-44).

Imai & Wada are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being facsimile machines that receive facsimile data using standard facsimile protocol. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Imai's system include the feature having the identification information identify the calling facsimile machine, as taught by Wada, since standard facsimile protocol includes a TSI command, which identifies the calling facsimile machine. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would conform with well-known standards of facsimile protocol, as recognized by Wada in column 5, lines 25-61. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wada with the system of Imai to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

4. **Claims 4 and 11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imai *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,104,504, cited in the Office action dated 7/28/04) in view of Wada *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 5,442,686), and further in view of Mori (U.S. Patent Number 6,384,927, cited in the Office action dated 7/28/04).

Regarding ***claim 4***, Imai discloses a facsimile communication method for performing a Group 3 facsimile communications operation using optional frame signals (column 1, lines 9 through 55) in a calling number display service mode (SEP signal included in the DTC signal, column 3, lines 22 through 58), comprising providing a facsimile apparatus with a memory which prestores identification information for a plurality of different facsimile machines having common specifications of optional frames (step S108, being a document sheet, designated by a document sheet number, stored in a polling queue, column 5, line 16 through column 6, line 36,

whereby the document sheets numbers are different for each destination station, and document sheets for a plurality of destinations may be stored), receiving a telephone number of a calling facsimile machine during a call establishing process in the calling number display service mode and a signal requesting a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame (column 6, lines 9 through 62), verifying the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine received in the receiving step with the identification information prestored in the memory (step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 35, whereby the document sheet designated by the document sheet number is "collated" with the document sheet number of the document sheet in the queue), canceling performance of the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when *identification information* of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information prestored in the memory ("no" in step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is no matching document sheet, ... the process is terminated"), and executing the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the *identification information* of the calling facsimile machine corresponds to the identification information prestored in the memory ("yes" in step S110, which proceeds to step S111 to transmit the original image, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is a matching document sheet, the document sheet is transmitted").

However, Imai fails to expressly disclose if the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine.

Wada discloses a facsimile communication method for performing a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame signals (column 5, lines 23-61) comprising receiving a telephone number of a calling facsimile machine during a call establishing process

and a signal requesting a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame (see Figs. 2A-1 through 3B), and verifying the telephone number of a calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in a memory (column 5, lines 45-51, step S90 in Fig. 2B), wherein the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 36-44).

Imai & Wada are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being facsimile machines that receive facsimile data using standard facsimile protocol. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Imai's system include the feature having the identification information identify the calling facsimile machine, as taught by Wada, since standard facsimile protocol includes a TSI command, which identifies the calling facsimile machine. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would conform with well-known standards of facsimile protocol, as recognized by Wada in column 5, lines 25-61. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wada with the system of Imai to obtain the invention as specified in claim 4.

Continuing, Imai and Wada fail to expressly disclose of canceling performance of the facsimile communications operation when the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information stored in the memory.

Mori discloses a facsimile communication method for performing a Group 3 facsimile communications operation using optional frame signals (column 10, lines 1 through 6), comprising providing a facsimile apparatus with a memory which prestores identification information for a plurality of different facsimile machines having common specifications of

optional frames (column 10, lines 17 through 58), receiving a telephone number of a calling facsimile machine during a call establishing process and a signal requesting a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame (column 11, lines 38 through 55, and column 12, line 66 through column 13, line 18, seen in step 104 of Fig. 5), verifying the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine received in the receiving step with the identification information prestored in the memory (column 11, lines 51 through 67, seen as step 105 in Fig. 5), canceling performance of the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information prestored in the memory ("no" in step 105, column 11, lines 56 through 62), and executing the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine corresponds to the identification information prestored in the memory ("yes" in step 105, column 11, line 63 through column 12, line 18).

Imai & Mori are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being Group 3 facsimile systems that request operations using optional frames.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Mori in the system of Imai and Wada.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would become more efficient in operation, since providing a telephone number in an optional frame is a simple and effective method to communicate identification information between facsimile machines, as recognized by Mori in column 10, lines 35 through 58.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Mori with the system of Imai and Wada to obtain the invention as specified in claim 4.

Regarding ***claim 11***, Imai discloses a method for performing a facsimile communications operation using optional frame signals (column 1, lines 9 through 55, and column 3, lines 22 through 28, being a SEP signal) in a calling number display service mode (SEP signal included in the DTC signal, column 3, lines 22 through 58), comprising providing a facsimile apparatus with a memory which prestores identification information for a plurality of different facsimile machines having common specifications of optional frames (step S108, being a document sheet, designated by a document sheet number, stored in a polling queue, column 5, line 16 through column 6, line 36, whereby the document sheets numbers are different for each destination station, and document sheets for a plurality of destinations may be stored), receiving a telephone number of a calling facsimile machine during a call establishing process in the calling number display service mode and a signal requesting a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame (column 5, lines 19 through 40, column 6, lines 9 through 62, being the polling document sheet number), verifying the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine received in the receiving step with the identification information prestored in the memory (step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 35, whereby the document sheet designated by the document sheet number is "collated" with the document sheet number of the document sheet in the queue), canceling performance of the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the *identification information* of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information prestored in the memory ("no" in step S110 in Fig. 6, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is no matching document sheet, ... the process is

terminated"), and executing the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the *identification information* of the calling facsimile machine corresponds to the identification information prestored in the memory ("yes" in step S110, which proceeds to step S111 to transmit the original image, column 5, lines 31 through 40, wherein "if there is a matching document sheet, the document sheet is transmitted").

However, Imai fails to expressly disclose if the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine.

Wada discloses a facsimile communication method for performing a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame signals (column 5, lines 23-61) comprising receiving a telephone number of a calling facsimile machine during a call establishing process and a signal requesting a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame (see Figs. 2A-1 through 3B), and verifying the telephone number of a calling facsimile machine with the identification information prestored in a memory (column 5, lines 45-51, step S90 in Fig. 2B), wherein the identification information of the calling facsimile machine identifies the calling facsimile machine (column 5, lines 36-44).

Imai & Wada are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being facsimile machines that receive facsimile data using standard facsimile protocol. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Imai's system include the feature having the identification information identify the calling facsimile machine, as taught by Wada, since standard facsimile protocol includes a TSI command, which identifies the calling facsimile machine. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would conform with well-known standards of facsimile protocol, as

recognized by Wada in column 5, lines 25-61. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Wada with the system of Imai to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

Continuing, Imai and Wada fail to expressly disclose of canceling performance of the facsimile communications operation when the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information stored in the memory.

Mori discloses a method for performing a facsimile communications operation using optional frame signals (column 10, lines 1 through 6), comprising providing an apparatus with a memory which prestores identification information for a plurality of different facsimile machines having common specifications of optional frames (column 10, lines 17 through 58), receiving a telephone number of a calling facsimile machine during a call establishing process and a signal requesting a facsimile communications operation using an optional frame (column 11, lines 38 through 55, and column 12, line 66 through column 13, line 18, seen in step 104 of Fig. 5), verifying the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine received in the receiving step with the identification information prestored in the memory (column 11, lines 51 through 67, seen as step 105 in Fig. 5), canceling performance of the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine does not correspond with the identification information prestored in the memory ("no" in step 105, column 11, lines 56 through 62), and executing the facsimile communications operation using the optional frame when the telephone number of the calling facsimile machine corresponds to the identification information prestored in the memory ("yes" in step 105, column 11, line 63 through column 12, line 18).

Imai & Mori are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being Group 3 facsimile systems that request operations using optional frames. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teachings of Mori in the system of Imai and Wada. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Imai's system would become more efficient in operation, since providing a telephone number in an optional frame is a simple and effective method to communicate identification information between facsimile machines, as recognized by Mori in column 10, lines 35 through 58. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Mori with the system of Imai and Wada to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joe Pokrzywa whose telephone number is (571) 272-7410. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (571) 272-7402.

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Joseph R. Pokrzywa
Examiner
Art Unit 2622

jrp